

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1893.

As the success of this establishment is beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1.50 in advance; and it seems that all many of them over intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.
PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, Copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.
Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1893. — 39

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father on Main-street, a few rods south of the Courthouse, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1892. "14 '66

NORTH CAROLINA

BURKE COUNTY

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1893. Lovice Pennington vs. Ezekiel Pennington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead and petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA

DAVIDSON COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1893. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead and petition, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6mt62

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in York District, S. Carolina, on the 26th May last, five Negroes, — Gilbert, Phillis, Littleton, Frank, and Phillis' Mulatto child. Gilbert is a fellow about 35 years of age, stout made, black complexion, very intelligent, and good manners; has a down look when spoken to. Phillis is about 20 years of age, — has a light complexion, and a bright mulatto child about 3 months old. Littleton, dark complexion, and Frank, both the sons of Gilbert, about seven and eight years of age, stout boys. The above reward of fifty dollars will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid; or twenty-five dollars will be given for Gilbert alone, delivered at Harrisburg, S. C.

HENRY MEEHAN,
JOHN KIMBELL,
HENRY COLTHROP.

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LETTER II.

To Charles Fisher, Esq., Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: Having suggested some general principles, which I think ought to govern us in our efforts to improve the state of agriculture, I now proceed, as was proposed, more directly to the subject of your address. I am well satisfied that your proposition, "to have geological surveys of the state taken," embraces an object which has an important bearing on the interest of agriculture: still, I am not quite certain whether the plan you propose, is likely to be the best that could be devised, for carrying your views into execution. But proceeding on the ground, that a geological survey of the state is a most interesting and important object, we may leave the particular mode by which it is to be accomplished, to future discussion. My present object is, to offer my reasons for thinking so favorably of the scheme itself.

I though I have directed my reading of late towards the study of geology, on account of its supposed practical tendency, yet I do not profess to be master of the subject; and desiring to qualify myself better, both for forming an opinion respecting the object, to which you have invited the attention of our citizens, and for offering my reasons for that opinion when formed, I have obtained from a friend, who is familiar with this science, a detailed statement respecting the object of a geological survey, and the advantages, which may be expected to accrue from it to the public. I am at liberty, moreover, to make such use of this information as I please, and shall therefore avail myself of it, to a considerable extent, in the following observations; selecting such parts as I deem most important to my present purpose, and employing my correspondent's language or my own, as shall be most convenient.

It appears that geology, in a scientific sense, is "the study of the earth;" embracing those inanimate substances which are naturally found on or below the surface; all those bodies indeed which appear to be of mineral origin. In this view, a geological survey comprises a vast number of particulars, which, although they seem to interest men of science wonderfully, have very little to do with the promotion of your object and mine. A geological survey of the state in our sense of the word, has for its object, "to ascertain what useful minerals we have in this state, which either are or may be employed in agriculture, or any of the arts of life, or which may become sources of profit to the state as articles of commerce." We wish to know whether such quarries and mines as have been already discovered in the state, do not exist also in other places not yet noticed; whether there be not many other valuable substances of the same class, which have not been used at all, because they are not known; and whether we have not within our limits some articles for which we now send large sums of money abroad. When substances of this kind are found, and are announced to the public, we wish to know of what use they are — what is the best means of bringing them into use — and how we may turn them to the best account. We desire, therefore, not only to have a geological survey made, but to have the result published in such a form, that it may be generally understood, and so far as is expedient, reduced to practice. I therefore, sir, entirely approve of your suggestion respecting the expediency of having the result of such surveys, when made, laid before the board of agriculture, to be published, either wholly or in part, in their transactions.

Such, I believe, sir, are some of the objects which the Rowan Agricultural Society has in view, in desiring to institute geological surveys of the state: Such, I am confident, are the views which prevail here.

Thus much respecting the object of the proposed surveys. In the copious details which my friend has been so good as to furnish respecting the advantages which will accrue to the public, from such an undertaking, he has insisted that the respectability of the state will be much promoted by it, and that enough has been already discovered to induce competent judges to believe, that future researches in our geology will be richly rewarded. He has even hinted, that North-Carolina makes but a small figure in books of science, when she has a fair claim to appear conspicuous; that her mineralogy occupies so little space in works that treat of this science, that a foreigner would suppose she was in this respect the least gifted of any state in the Union; whereas, there is reason to believe, that all this seeming deficiency is owing to the fact, that her mineral treasures have hitherto been scarcely at all explored; but that, were

they fully developed to the extent that from present appearance, they are believed to exist, North-Carolina would not only be freed from any disgrace in the comparison of her mineralogy with that of her sister states, but would command an enviable distinction.

I confess, I feel a little moved by considerations profoundly touching the honor and respectability of our state; but then I reflect that these matters do not so much concern us at present, as those which are more immediately connected with our pecuniary interests. Motives like these seem more proper to be addressed to our legislature than to our agricultural societies: — We are not so much in pursuit of honor as profit. I have therefore thought best to pass over such considerations as the foregoing, and to enter immediately on the enquiry, WHAT SUBSTANCES DO AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS DERIVE FROM THE MINERAL KINGDOM?

Among the most important of these, are the following:

1. Iron,
2. Gypsum,
3. Salt,
4. Limestone,
5. Coal,
6. Freestone, including marble,
7. Paints and dye-stuffs,
8. Slates,
9. Metallic ores.

Let us dwell a little on each of these substances, separately; enquiring, at the same time, how far the proposed surveys will contribute to promote the discovery of them, and to introduce them into such notice as may conduce to the public good.

Of the Iron Mines and Manufactures of North Carolina.

That iron constitutes the basis of all the arts; that the instruments by which all mechanical operations are carried on, are fabricated of this metal; that even the simplest of all arts, that of tilling the ground, calls for its aid either to fashion or constitute every one of its implements; — are points so universally known, that it is superfluous to dwell on the uses of iron, or to urge how much we are indebted to the mineral kingdom, for affording us in such exhaustless abundance. Every man in society will acknowledge, that iron is indispensable to his purposes, whatever may be his calling; and every farmer will grant, that he does and must employ great quantities of this article every year. It being admitted then that we must have iron, the question is, shall we manufacture it for our own use, or shall we import it from abroad? The only plea that I can think of in favor of obtaining it from abroad, is, that we can buy it cheaper than we can make it: that is, we can do better by employing our labourers in agriculture, and exchanging our crops for iron, than we can do, by transferring them from this employment to the manufacturing of iron. In respect to the transfer implied, that probably would be unnecessary; for were a new field for enterprise laid open by the extensive manufacture of any of our native materials, and especially the one under consideration, a most important means would be introduced for arresting the tide of emigration, and a most inviting object would be presented to foreign miners and manufacturers to settle themselves here. These, by the way, would bring along with them, degrees of skill exceedingly favorable to the improvement of our arts. A number of other reasons occur to me why it is better to manufacture this article if we can, — as much as is sufficient for ourselves at least, — than to depend on foreign supplies. I will beg leave to state these reasons in order.

1. The manufacture of iron is, in its own nature, an excellent employment. Unlike most other processes of the arts, it is perhaps as friendly to the health and morals as agriculture. In these respects it forms a happy contrast to those manufacturing employments, which debilitate the frame, debase the mind, pollute the morals, and essentially impair the national strength. No employment probably tends more than this, to create enterprising and industrious habits; and it is proverbial for its peculiar power to nerve the arm, and invigorate the breast of man.

2. In a pecuniary point of view, it is subject to less risk than almost any other employment that can be named. It is too closely allied with the indispensable operations of society, ever to be subject to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. Iron is too intimately connected with the supply of all our wants, and inconveniences ever to go out of use, or indeed to have its use in any considerable degree suspended. A change of times may induce us to do without a thousand luxuries in which we were accustomed to indulge. — Hence the manufactures of such articles as are graded, not so much on the wants as on the pride of man, are subject to the most sudden reverses. But such an arti-

cle as iron, which must be had at all times, and under every emergency, is never in danger of falling suddenly into disuse, and ruining the manufacturer. In places where not enough of this article is made to supply home consumption, as is the case among ourselves, the safety of this kind of business is extremely obvious. Peace demands more than we can make, war cuts off all foreign supplies, and enhances the price of what is made at home. No man therefore, can possibly be in a safer business with prudent management than the manufacture of iron. Fact also warrants the foregoing assertions; for good management and persevering industry do, I think, sir, usually secure to those engaged in this business a handsome profit, and not infrequently conduct them to the highest opulence. I have, in more than one instance, known an individual, who has by this means made himself very wealthy from small beginnings, and that too under disadvantages with respect to ore and a market, which would not be experienced in this state. Indeed those of our citizens who have engaged in this business are witnesses and proofs of the foregoing positions; many of them have made handsome estates, others have secured a smaller capital to good account; and if any have failed entirely, their want of success is believed to have been, in most cases, if not in all, attributed to causes which were independent of the business under consideration. But if these establishments are profitable now, they might undoubtedly be rendered far more so, as I hope to show by and by, were they conducted with the requisite skill and economy.

3. In addition to those arguments in favor of the manufacture of iron, which arise from the nature of the business itself, considered as an enterprise both eligible and safe, — in addition to these, I say, North Carolina has inducements to turn her attention to this subject which are peculiar to herself. To these I invite very particular attention.

In the first place, North Carolina is most abundantly furnished with iron ore. So plentifully has this most useful of all the metallic ores been bestowed on our state, that not less than 30 distinct beds of it have already been opened in the counties of Stokes and Surry alone; and scarcely a single ridge of all that tract of country which lies between twenty and thirty miles east of the Blue Ridge is destitute of indications, that a similar treasure lies concealed below. The county of Lincoln, in particular, has already disclosed innumerable depositories of iron. Indeed there is scarcely a county among the hilly and mountainous districts of North Carolina, where a bed of iron ore has not either actually been discovered, or where sufficient indications of it have not been noticed, to justify a reasonable hope of finding beds of it. In many parts of the low country also, is found a species of iron ore, which, though inferior to that of the upper country, is nevertheless much the same kind as that which most of the British iron is made, and it might perhaps be wrought to advantage.

In the second place, the ore which is thus profusely stored beneath our soil, is generally of the best quality. With the exception of the lower country, just mentioned, it consists mostly of the kind denominated by mineralogists, Magnetic Oxide, containing from 75 to 80 per cent. of metallic iron; and the less abundant varieties, [namely the Speculator Ore, Red Oxide, and Micaceous Oxide,] are all rich ores, yielding more than 60 per cent. of the metal. The exhaustless abundance, therefore, of the magnetic ore of the west; its excellent quality, being similar to the best Swedish ore; the never-failing supply of charcoal which the forests can afford with little or no expense but that of burning; the enterprising character, and industrious habits of the people; — these, among many other advantages, designate the manufacture of iron as peculiarly adapted to that section of our state, and point out this article as entitled, above all the other gifts of nature, to be considered as constituting the inherent riches of our western counties.

I have hitherto contemplated the manufacture of iron merely as affording to individuals an inviting field for enterprise, and as a means of retaining within the state the money which is expended for this article abroad. But I see no reason why we may not anticipate, that it will one day become a very considerable article of export. Were the Yadkin and the Dan rivers rendered navigable, the eye might speedily enjoy the delightful spectacle of boats without number flowing from their tributaries, laden with these native riches, and destined for foreign markets. Although the art of manufacturing this article is, without doubt, much less perfectly understood than it might be, yet, so excellent is our ore, that our bar iron is allowed, even now, to vie in quality with the best in the market;

and with the innumerable advantages which a free navigation would afford, the state of North Carolina might contend in the sale of her iron with Sweden and Russia. In the blackest and most remote districts of the northern countries, more than one instance is recorded of opulent and crowded cities having arisen, in consequence of those spots being endowed by nature with a rich deposit of iron ore; and could we dispel the delusion which limits our views of what our own great interests demand; could we ever soar beyond the little horizon of our own existence, and think and feel for our children and our children's children, — it would then be no sport of fancy to see, in the visions of futurity, bright villages and thronged cities rising on the remotest tributaries of our western waters. But with our present impediments to transportation, and the want of skill and economy in our mode of manufacturing iron, even England supplies a small part of what North-Carolina herself produces, although the ores from which it is manufactured are chiefly of the poorest kind, yielding only 30 per cent. of iron. Our fuel also the English are obliged to make use of coke; prepared from pit-coal; — charcoal is from wood, — a kind of fuel which is both more expensive than our charcoal, and greatly inferior to that in respect to the quality of the iron made with it. Yet, under all these natural disadvantages, such is the advanced state of the mechanic arts among the English, that they triumph over the superior qualities which nature herself has bestowed on us; by selling their iron in its native state, as to tempt us to use it in the manufactures of our mines and manufactures.

There are so many advantages which result from multiplying iron works, that I could wish to see more than one establishment of the kind, in every county in the state where the ore can be obtained. Nor should I apprehend that such an increase of numbers, would do any injury to the present proprietors of such works, since a greater degree of competition would introduce into the business a higher degree of skill; foreign workmen, whose such a demand was opened for their labour, would resort hither, and bring along with them the improvements of their respective countries, and for a reduced price and an improved quality would conspire to promote the sale of the article at home, and shortly turn it into an article of export. These circumstances, I think, would amply compensate the manufacturers of iron for the reduction of price which the article might undergo by being thrown into the market in increased abundance. Moreover, a reduction in the price of so indispensable an article as iron, so far as is compatible with a fair profit to the manufacturer, is a public benefit. Could such improvements be introduced that it could be afforded at one cent less in a pound than it is sold at present, many thousand dollars would be saved to the state every year; for expenses that arise from a deficiency of skill, or bad economy, or a total loss, and do no good at all. One obvious advantage also, resulting from a reduction in the price of iron, is that the community may use it more freely, and thus increase the utility and excellence of all their mechanical structures, as building bridges, &c. and improve the quality and durability of the various instruments of art, and the utensils of husbandry. Expenses, moreover, incurred by distance from market, are a dead loss. By this means the articles we buy cost us more, and those we exchange for them bring us in less.

One of the great advantages I have ever contemplated from the opening of our rivers, is the opportunity they will afford us for sending to market such articles as the one under consideration, and this especially. In such an event, I should be sanguine in believing that iron would be one of the staple commodities of North Carolina.

By the foregoing considerations, I think it is rendered evident that it is the interest of North Carolina to turn her attention, in no ordinary degree, towards her mines of iron ore; that she has peculiar inducements to do so from the abundance and excellence of the ore itself; that it is important to make the most of those beds of it which have been already discovered, and to bring to light such as may yet be concealed in different parts of the state; and that greater skill and economy ought, so far as is practicable, to be introduced into the manufacture of this article.

It remains now, sir, to inquire whether the "geological surveys" which you have proposed, will contribute to the promotion of the foregoing objects. That it will do this in a very high degree, will, I think, be apparent from the following statements.

It would be the object of such an undertaking, to ascertain the extent and direction of those beds of iron ore which have already been opened; and hence to

...the same ...

Each research would very naturally lead to the discovery of beds of ore ...

I would fall within the plan of the "report" proposed to be made to the board of agriculture ...

In do not intend, sir, to be thus minute with respect to the remaining articles proposed to be enumerated ...

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventure new."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.

By the packetship John Wells, Capt. Harris, which arrived last evening in 80 days from Liverpool ...

The London Courier of the 8th May, states, that the city had been inundated with reports that morning ...

The Liverpool Courier of the 10th of May, contains a postscript in which it is stated that "various reports prevail in Paris" ...

The Courier of the 8th discredits these reports, and quotes the *Quotidienne* of Monday preceding in support of the improbability ...

By these accounts, it does not appear the French had made any progress towards Madrid. They were at the latest date before Pampeluna ...

Nor do we place any great reliance on the story of an expected change in the French Ministry. Such a measure would indicate a determination on the part of the King of France to recall his troops ...

The London Courier of May 5th, states that the Duke d'Angoulême had met some unexpected difficulties on his march to Madrid, in consequence of which 30,000 additional troops are ordered to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France ...

The same paper states, that a Russian army is undoubtedly assembled in the Duchy of Warsaw, whether to overawe France in the absence of her own soldiers, or to join the French in Spain, is not known ...

Some speculation is excited by the rumour that the mail from Madrid is stopped, and that the hospitals of Vittoria are crowded chiefly with wounded ...

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The reports concerning the French army of occupation between the Pyrenees and Spain and France, with the ...

Late rumour connects what was believed to be certain, that the French had possession of Saragossa ...

The heavy artillery, it is stated in the Bayonne papers, which is intended for the sieges of San Sebastian and Pampeluna, begins to arrive ...

The French army in the west have advanced little beyond Burgos, to which place the head quarters have not yet been removed from Vittoria ...

The Provisional Junta of Spain is composed of Equia, president, Erolles, Gomez, Calderon and Jean Baptiste d'Erra ...

The fortresses of San Sebastian and Pampeluna have not yet been vigorously assaulted; they, consequently, continue the inert impediments in the way of the otherwise smooth and easy course of the invading army ...

Ireland.—The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been acted, for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick ...

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated on the 8th inst. in the city of New-York.

On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible Society's House for the purpose of receiving Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, where the Managers were highly gratified at meeting a large number of representatives from auxiliaries from different parts of the country, from whom much interesting information respecting the situation and circumstances of their different Societies was obtained ...

From the statements in the Managers' annual Report, it appears that, during their seventh year, the Society have printed of—

Bibles in the English language, 23,500
New Testaments in do. 21,500
do in the Spanish language, 7,000
Bibles printed at Lexington, Kentucky, from stereotype plates belonging to the Society, 2,000
The Society have purchased Bibles in the German language, 1,100
And they have received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, Spanish Bibles for gratuitous distribution in Mexico and South America, 500

Making in the whole 55,600
Which, added to the number mentioned in the last report, viz: 268,177
Make a total of 323,777

In the first seven years of the Society. There have been issued from the Society's Depository during the past year—

Bibles 28,448
Testaments 26,357
Which, with the Bibles, Testaments, Mohawi Gospels, and Delaware Epistles, issued during the six preceding years, viz, 193,818
Make a total of 248,623

During the past year, the Bibles issued in the French, German, Spanish, Gaelic, and Welsh languages, amount to 1,079
And the Testaments in the Spanish and French languages to 3,055
Making a total of 4,134

CURIOUS BRIDGE.

The last number of Silliman's Journal notices a Chain Bridge, which is in a state of forwardness over the Menai, an arm of the Irish Sea, which separates Anglesea from North Wales ...

On Friday, at the mills of the Union manufacturing company, on the Patapsco, Mrs. Ann Clegg was delivered of THREE fine sons !!!

FROM VALPARAISO.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated February 17, which we believe is a few days later than our former advices. He says: "General Freire has arrived here from Concepcion, with 2500 men, and has taken the Director prisoner. Freire has 3000 men on the road from Concepcion to the city, and 3000 men from Coquimbo, are about two miles from the city, waiting to join him ...

The Spanish frigate was still at Porto Cabello, not having repaired the damage she received in the late action with the Colombian corvette.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

We ought sooner to have noticed, that proposals have been issued for publishing the fugitive Poems of *Sellick Osborn*. An opinion seems to be widely spread, that our country is ungenerous to the muse, that the soil of liberty is uncongenial to the growth of talent and genius ...

Preparations appear to be making in almost every city, town, and village in the United States, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. What are the citizens of Salisbury going to do on this eventful day in the history of our Republic? Surely, the public spirit, the liberality, and the patriotism of the people of our town and its vicinity, will not suffer them to pass over the birthday of American Liberty with a listless indifference, while our neighbors all around us are preparing to testify, on that day, their grateful feelings for that inestimable boon bequeathed to us by the fathers of our revolution—a free government.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop elect of North-Carolina, during the late commencement of our University at Chapel Hill.

...the Washington ...

CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Delegates from the several Captains' companies in Rowan is requested at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 4th day of July next. It is hoped that all the Delegates will give their punctual attendance, as one of the objects of the meeting is to make arrangements for choosing persons to attend the meeting to be held at Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in November next.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

It is said, on good authority, that the great race-horse *Henry*, who came so near beating the vaunted *Eclipse*, of New-York, is a native of this State, and was partly raised here. Betsey Richards, John Richards, and Flying Childers, the fleetest couriers of the day, although now owned in Virginia, are North-Carolina horses. So that the Virginians, who are now strutting about in all the superciliousness of an imagined superiority, are plumed off with North-Carolina feathers in their caps! Thus it is that Virginia picks us,—and thus it will be, as long as our State follows in the wake of the "Ancient Dominion."

On the last page of last week's "Carolinian," our readers will have seen, we gave place to a communication relative to the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society among the Students of the University of North-Carolina.

When, by a lapse of years, we shall all be numbered with the dead, and our deeds and actions be known only through the musty tomes of history, our acts of benevolence and our deeds of Christian charity must be a momento the most likely of any to mark the present age as one worthy of the historian's peculiar notice. In future ages, this will be viewed as an epoch second only to the Reformation, as regards the great efforts to reclaim man from the vices of his nature, and the universal diffusion of the charter of his salvation. Among all the various efforts that are used in the world at the present day to advance the real interests of Christianity, and the consequent happiness of mankind, none appear less objectionable, none better fitted to accomplish the great object, than those which are directed through the medium of Bible Societies. If a person is disposed to display his christian benevolence in any way, he cannot surely object to doing it through the agency of domestic Bible Societies; for he is thus sowing seed, the fruit of which he himself, or his immediate ancestors, will reap. The spread of the Gospel in our country, if viewed rightly, is not interesting to the Christian alone; the politician, who wishes to perpetuate to his ancestors our happy form of government, must know that free institutions are based upon public virtue, and that virtue no where so generally abounds as among those whose minds have been enlightened, and whose hearts have been christianized, by the mild influence of the gospel.

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SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1833.

CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Delegates from the several Captains' companies in Rowan is requested at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 4th day of July next. It is hoped that all the Delegates will give their punctual attendance, as one of the objects of the meeting is to make arrangements for choosing persons to attend the meeting to be held at Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in November next.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

It is said, on good authority, that the great race-horse *Henry*, who came so near beating the vaunted *Eclipse*, of New-York, is a native of this State, and was partly raised here. Betsey Richards, John Richards, and Flying Childers, the fleetest couriers of the day, although now owned in Virginia, are North-Carolina horses. So that the Virginians, who are now strutting about in all the superciliousness of an imagined superiority, are plumed off with North-Carolina feathers in their caps! Thus it is that Virginia picks us,—and thus it will be, as long as our State follows in the wake of the "Ancient Dominion."

On the last page of last week's "Carolinian," our readers will have seen, we gave place to a communication relative to the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society among the Students of the University of North-Carolina.

When, by a lapse of years, we shall all be numbered with the dead, and our deeds and actions be known only through the musty tomes of history, our acts of benevolence and our deeds of Christian charity must be a momento the most likely of any to mark the present age as one worthy of the historian's peculiar notice. In future ages, this will be viewed as an epoch second only to the Reformation, as regards the great efforts to reclaim man from the vices of his nature, and the universal diffusion of the charter of his salvation. Among all the various efforts that are used in the world at the present day to advance the real interests of Christianity, and the consequent happiness of mankind, none appear less objectionable, none better fitted to accomplish the great object, than those which are directed through the medium of Bible Societies. If a person is disposed to display his christian benevolence in any way, he cannot surely object to doing it through the agency of domestic Bible Societies; for he is thus sowing seed, the fruit of which he himself, or his immediate ancestors, will reap. The spread of the Gospel in our country, if viewed rightly, is not interesting to the Christian alone; the politician, who wishes to perpetuate to his ancestors our happy form of government, must know that free institutions are based upon public virtue, and that virtue no where so generally abounds as among those whose minds have been enlightened, and whose hearts have been christianized, by the mild influence of the gospel.

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...the Washington ...

Late rumour connects what was believed to be certain, that the French had possession of Saragossa ...

The heavy artillery, it is stated in the Bayonne papers, which is intended for the sieges of San Sebastian and Pampeluna, begins to arrive ...

The French army in the west have advanced little beyond Burgos, to which place the head quarters have not yet been removed from Vittoria ...

The Provisional Junta of Spain is composed of Equia, president, Erolles, Gomez, Calderon and Jean Baptiste d'Erra ...

The fortresses of San Sebastian and Pampeluna have not yet been vigorously assaulted; they, consequently, continue the inert impediments in the way of the otherwise smooth and easy course of the invading army ...

Ireland.—The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been acted, for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick ...

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated on the 8th inst. in the city of New-York.

On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible Society's House for the purpose of receiving Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, where the Managers were highly gratified at meeting a large number of representatives from auxiliaries from different parts of the country, from whom much interesting information respecting the situation and circumstances of their different Societies was obtained ...

From the statements in the Managers' annual Report, it appears that, during their seventh year, the Society have printed of—

Bibles in the English language, 23,500
New Testaments in do. 21,500
do in the Spanish language, 7,000
Bibles printed at Lexington, Kentucky, from stereotype plates belonging to the Society, 2,000
The Society have purchased Bibles in the German language, 1,100
And they have received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, Spanish Bibles for gratuitous distribution in Mexico and South America, 500

Making in the whole 55,600
Which, added to the number mentioned in the last report, viz: 268,177
Make a total of 323,777

In the first seven years of the Society. There have been issued from the Society's Depository during the past year—

Bibles 28,448
Testaments 26,357
Which, with the Bibles, Testaments, Mohawi Gospels, and Delaware Epistles, issued during the six preceding years, viz, 193,818
Make a total of 248,623

During the past year, the Bibles issued in the French, German, Spanish, Gaelic, and Welsh languages, amount to 1,079
And the Testaments in the Spanish and French languages to 3,055
Making a total of 4,134

CURIOUS BRIDGE.

The last number of Silliman's Journal notices a Chain Bridge, which is in a state of forwardness over the Menai, an arm of the Irish Sea, which separates Anglesea from North Wales ...

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FROM VALPARAISO.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated February 17, which we believe is a few days later than our former advices. He says: "General Freire has arrived here from Concepcion, with 2500 men, and has taken the Director prisoner. Freire has 3000 men on the road from Concepcion to the city, and 3000 men from Coquimbo, are about two miles from the city, waiting to join him ...

The Spanish frigate was still at Porto Cabello, not having repaired the damage she received in the late action with the Colombian corvette.

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...the Washington ...

The *Western* is a Canadian being necessitated to leave the Western counties, on business connected with his establishment, has to avail himself of the kindness of some of his friends in town, to leave the editorial management of his paper in their charge during his absence. From the character and qualifications of those friends who have promised their assistance, the Editor feels an assurance that his paper will not suffer while he is absent.

We are authorized to announce *Abraham C. McRae*, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of the county of Cabarrus, in the House of Commons at the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the present term of the Supreme Court of this State, which is now in session at Raleigh, the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the several County Courts of the State:

David L. Swain, Buncombe; Charles L. Torrence, Salisbury; Charles Hunt and Alexander Little, Anson; Joseph D. White, Edenton; Alexander H. MacRae, Fayetteville; Robert H. Cowan, Wilmington; Thomas Carney, Newbern; Jesse Wilson, Perquimans; and John D. Pipkin, Gates county.

An Agricultural Society has been formed in Chatham county, of which Roderick Cotton, Esq., was appointed President, and Col. James Taylor and William Underwood, Vice-Presidents; Woodson Lea, Treasurer and Librarian; Jos. Small, Secretary; and Benjamin Williams, Jos. Hackney, Jr., Jas. Brooks, Edmund Prince, William L. Hays, Chas. J. Williams, Ambrose K. Ramsay, Thomas Hill, Richard Freeman, and J. L. Vaughan, Managers.

There are said to be 7000 Lawyers in the State of New-York,—including M. M. Noah, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate.

Counterfeiters.—A desperate gang of counterfeiters in Illinois was recently broken up. One of the party was killed, and four taken and committed to jail, two of whom were wounded. One of the citizens was dangerously wounded in the attack.

Hard times.—The Philadelphia *Franklin* gazette, of Saturday last, contains the names of one hundred and six young persons who are applying to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Fredericksburg, in Virginia, has again suffered by a destructive fire. On the 9th ult. a large stable belonging to a public house, was discovered to be on fire: it was so rapidly consumed, that about 20 horses perished in the flames! Another large stable, adjoining the above, shared the same fate; and fourteen dwelling-houses were burnt to the ground, before the fire could be got under. This is the third time, within four or five years, that Fredericksburg has suffered tremendous losses by fire.

A most shocking murder was committed in Rhode Island lately, by a man named Remington. While his wife was setting the table for dinner, he went out of doors, brought in an axe, and barbarously murdered her with it. He then went to the closet, took a small butcher knife, and cut his own throat from ear to ear. All this was the consequence of the excessive use of ardent drink!

The novel sight of removing a large three story Brick House, with all its windows, doors, &c. standing, was witnessed at New-York on the 3d inst. The house was situated on Maiden-lane, was 25 feet wide, by 45 feet in length, and was removed 21 feet.

Literary Intelligence.—Moses Dawson, of Cincinnati, has issued proposals for publishing "Memoirs of the life and public services of Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, &c." in an octavo volume of 250 or 300 pages, at \$1½ in boards, or \$1½ bound.

Mr. Wm. J. Stone, an enterprising engraver at the City of Washington, has completed, after a labor of three years, a fac simile of the Original of the Declaration of Independence. It is said to be executed with the greatest exactness, and the Department of State has become the purchaser of the plate. *Chas. Courier.*

The votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, were declared on the 29th ult. as follows:—For the Hon. Wm. Eustis, 34,402; for the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, 30,171; scattering, 757; whole number, 65,330. The majority for Mr. Eustis, is 3474.

The Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts, met at Boston on Wednesday the 28th ult. The Committee on the question, "What constitutes a Christian Church?" made a report according with the doctrines of Calvin—but concluded with the remark, that the convention had no power to do any thing farther than express an opinion.

It is stated in the *London Magazine*, that a strange species of Fly, the 5th ult. covered the mountains and shores of vessels at the wharves, and the entire sides of buildings, and that clouds resembling clouds were seen floating along the air. This Fly is said to resemble the ephemera, or day Fly, as described by Barbat.

Use of Money.—By the laws of Louisiana, whatever interest a man contracts to pay for money, can be recovered of him.

Steam Navigation.—The steam brig *N. York*, plying between that port and Norfolk, a distance of 400 miles, makes a passage once a week regularly, and performs it in 33 to 40 hours at most, from port to port. The mail route is 450 miles, and requires 4 days to complete it.

Sav. Georgian.

In the neighborhood of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, a very fatal disease raged among the people, which carried them off daily, called the *red fever*!

A ship to carry 120 guns, to be called the *Prince Regent*, has been launched in England. She is 244 feet long, 53 feet in width, and 64 feet in depth. Her burthen is 2,620 tons.

It is stated in the *London Magazine*, that Doctor Macculloch has preserved salmon, whittings and cod, in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of sugar alone, and even by very small quantity. Fresh fish may be kept by this means for several days, and when boiled are the same as if newly caught.

The Emperor of Austria has been declared a bankrupt; he will consequently be under the necessity of compounding with his creditors. What dividend will England get for her loan?

In the British House of Commons, on the 23d April, Mr. Canning said that, to his knowledge, no treaty had been signed by the Allied Powers at Verona, to support France in her invasion of Spain.

Another fickle lover has been made to pay for his passion. At Hartford, in sizes, in England, a Clergyman was met in 800 pounds damages for a breach of a marriage promise. The Rev. gentleman had been betrothed to a young lady, worth 70,000*l.*; but his affection, from some strange impetus, took a new flight, and settled upon his chamber-maid, whom he married.

BENNINGTON, VERM. JUNE 10.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Aaron Sherwood, of this town, sheared from one sheep eighteen pounds and fourteen ounces of washed wool; which is of a good quality, and about sixteen inches in length. The sheep is four years old this season, and weighed with the fleece on, one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. This we believe to be the largest fleece ever sheared in Vermont, or perhaps in the United States. *Gazette.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

To those who feel a lively interest in this question, the following items respecting the number of electors, and the mode of choosing them in the several states, may be acceptable: Main 9 electors, by the people in districts—New Hampshire 8, general ticket by the people—Massachusetts 15, in districts by the people—Rhode Island 4, general ticket—Connecticut 8, general ticket by the people—Vermont 7, by the legislature—New York 36, by the legislature—New Jersey 8, general ticket by the people—Pennsylvania 28, general ticket by the people—Delaware 3, by the legislature—Maryland 11, in districts by the people—Virginia 24, general ticket by the people—North Carolina 15, general ticket by the people—South Carolina 11, by the legislature—Georgia 9, by the legislature—Kentucky 14, in three districts by the people—Ohio 16, general ticket by the people—Indiana 15, by the legislature—Illinois 3, in districts by the people—Missouri 3, in districts by the people—Louisiana 5, by the legislature—Mississippi 3, general ticket by the people—Alabama 5, in districts by the people. Total in 24 states, 261. The time when the elections in the different states take place, will hereafter be given. *N. Y. Statesman.*

NEW-YORK.

Extract from a communication to the Editor of the Washington Republican, dated Brown's Hotel, Washington City, June 5, 1833.

"I am just from New York, and can assure you that the people are quite undetermined as to the person whom they will support in that state for the presidency; but Mr. Calhoun's prospect of success is unquestionably better, even at this time, than Mr. Crawford's."

WONDERFUL MACHINE!

From a London Paper.

"Dr. Church is now at Birmingham, preparing his new Printing-Press. The compositor has only to set down at this curious piece of mechanism as he would at a piano forte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places, with a velocity that

keeps pace with the printer's own. The form is a perfect model of the type move, and is so constructed, that which it is returned to its original state, without any diminution of its power, and thence distributed to the new. One of these presses is now at the bar of the House of Commons, and always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church the inventor, is a native of Boston, in New-England."

Now we most devoutly hope that Dr. Church, or some other inventive genius, will set himself about devising some kind of mechanism, by which scientific, literary and other compositions may be produced,—and thus save editors of Newspapers, authors, &c. the laborious and painful task of thinking and writing what they publish. An invention of this description, in our humble estimation, is as practicable as the one described in the article above, for setting types.

From the New-England Galaxy, June 6.

Captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, United States' navy commissioners, now in this city, were arrested yesterday morning, at the suit of David Leman, blacksmith, of Charleston, Mass. and held to bail for their appearance at the next term of the court of common pleas to be holden at Concord, in the county of Middlesex, in September next. The report of the commissioners, which was published in the result of a court of enquiry in the case of Captain Hall, some months since, we understand, is the cause of action. The damages are laid at 4000 dollars.

Mortification. Dr. Ainslie, of the British East India Company, has written a letter to the editor of the *Quarterly*, stating that the balsam of *Peru* is a sovereign remedy to arrest the progress of mortification. The mode of using it, is to dip a piece of linen in the balsam and lay it over the affected part, the moment mortification appears; this is to be prepared morning and evening until healthy granulations shall appear, then simple dressing will answer. The Doctor says he was first induced to try the efficacy of the balsam in the torrid zone, in consequence of its antiseptic qualities and its peculiar grateful odour, which admirably conceals the fear of purification. He says it smarts a good deal for a minute or two, and then feels quite grateful. It is a valuable discovery if it should prove efficacious.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The late Dr. Franklin concludes a letter to his friend C. Whalley, Esq. (written May 18, 1827) in the following words:

"You are now 78, and I am 82.—You tread fast on my heels; but though you have more strength and spirit, you cannot come up with me till I stop, which must be very soon; for I have grown so old, as to have hurried most of the friends of my youth; and I now often hear persons, whom I knew when children, called old Mr. Such-a-one, to distinguish them from their sons, now men grown and in business; so that by living 12 years beyond David's period, I seem to have introduced myself into the company of posterity, when I ought to be abed and asleep. Yet, had I gone at 70, it would have cut off twelve of the most active years of my life, employed, too, in matters of the greatest importance; but whether I have been doing good or mischief, is for time to discover. I only know that I intended well; and so hope will end well."

The following short but witty dialogue passed between two persons soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at the siege of Little York:

Mingo—Halloo, brudder Sam, how you do?

Sam—Oh, doone no, brudder Mingo, mighty poorly.

Mingo—Poorly! indeed! you no hear de news?

Sam—No. What sorter news?

Mingo—Why don't you know dat are great man dey call Cornwallis?

Sam—Yes, I hear nuff 'bout him, shoot ing arter de wite folk all over de country.

Mingo—Well, I spose you know General Washington?

Sam—O yes, I knows ole massa.

Mingo—Well, I tell you what; he no Cornwallis now, he C. B. wallis—Ginral Washington shell all de corn off him, too slick.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 19.

Cotton, 9 to 11½; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 25; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 50 a 75; apple do, 45 to 55; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 8½ a 10; salt, turks island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 34 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime green, 28 to 30; 2d and 3d quality 25 to 27; tea, hyson, 100 to 120; flax-seed 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 35 a 32; rice, 8 50 to 4, pr. 100 lbs.; iron, 4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

Cotton.—A short notice from the Fayetteville Observer office, dated the 21st ult. mentions that "the demand for Cotton has greatly increased, in consequence of advices from New-York. Some advance in prices has taken place. The demand is brisk, and probably will continue so for some little time."

Advertisements.—Advertisements, for the first time, will be published at the rate of 10 cents per line, for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each succeeding week. Advertisements, for the first time, will be published at the rate of 10 cents per line, for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each succeeding week. Advertisements, for the first time, will be published at the rate of 10 cents per line, for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each succeeding week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—None next week. *Memoirs* is under consideration. *Subscribers* in debt. And *Powder-Ghost* shall be duly attended to, as soon as we find room.

MARRIAGE.—In Lincoln county, on the 24th evening, the 5th of June, by the Rev. Daniel Moser, Mr. *John P. Lawrence*, to Miss *Samannah Hoke*, daughter of Frederick Hoke, Esq.

On Thursday evening, 13th June, by the Rev. Francis H. Porter, Doct. *George D. H. Phillips*, of Unionville, S. C. to Miss *Elizabeth Patton*, daughter of Mr. James Patton, of Ashville, N. C.



DIED.—On Tuesday last, 24th ult. Mrs. Margaret McCorkle, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel McCorkle, pastor of the Thiatyva congregation. A more particular notice will be given of the deceased in our next.

In this town, on Saturday evening, the 14th ult. Mrs. *Elizabeth Moss*, aged 22 years.

Ran Away.—FROM the subscriber living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named *Drew*, this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well known as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-eight years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall be liberally rewarded. *E. M. PEARSON.*

June 24, 1833. 60

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, the following parts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts thereon, for the years 1820 and 1821, viz:

Moses Teage, 600 acres, on the waters of Little river, given in for the years 1820 and 1821, value 600 dollars for the former year, and 500 dollars for the latter.

Harrison Turner, 300 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; 200 acres on do, for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.

John Turner, 200 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; and the heirs of John Turner, dec'd, 400 acres for the year of 1821, lying on do, given in at 650 dollars.

Jeremiah Enness, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 150 dollars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given at 150 dollars.

Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Wilson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.

James Umphries, 50 acres, lying on the waters of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.

John Glasbrook, 96 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, given in at 80 dollars.

Isaac Martin, dec'd, 408 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 450 dollars.

200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the owner not known, and the land not returned.

John Teage, 100 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

John Johnston, Jun. 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.

Charles Daley, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

James Teage, 70 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 70 dollars.

Moses Justice, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.

Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.

Abraham Mayfield, 100 acres, lying on Smoky creek, given in at 37 dollars.

Jacob Smith, 22 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 55 dollars.

Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, lying on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.

Richard C. Cary, 250 acres, for 1821, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 250 dollars.

Vandiver Teage, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 300 dollars.

John Pennel, 240 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 400 dollars, for the year of 1821.

Alexander Moore, 76 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dollars.

William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.

James Clark, 96 acres, lying on Little river, for the year of 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

Thomas Argent, 291 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 250 dollars.

Alexander Maccall, 186 acres, lying on James Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.

George Shook, 160 acres, lying on Drowning creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.

Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 202 dollars.

James Collins, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

James Ridly, 100 acres, lying on the head of John's river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.

Elijah White, 400 acres, lying on John's river, and Mulberry, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.

Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. RUDDARTH, Deft. S. J.
June 18, 1833. 4043.

Country Merchants.—The owners of the Steam-Boat *MASS. OF ORLEANS*, having formed the design of running her next season, and thereafter as a public freighting BOAT, between Charleston and Cheraw; and finding it indispensable to her success, that she should at all times have full freight and dispatch, have resolved, when there happens to be a deficiency of freight to supply it themselves with the leading articles of merchandise, viz: Salt, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, &c. to be sold in quantities by the agents at Cheraw, at cost, charges, and a small commission. Having their residence in New-York and Charleston, the owners do not hesitate to address the public that their advantages for the most favorable purchases by cargo and otherwise, are not surpassed; and that their prices shall be regular and satisfactory to all rational buyers, as much so as to make it the interest of the merchant to purchase much of his stock of these articles, rather than submit to the inconvenience and delay of getting them from distant markets, and through other channels. In compensation for this design, they now offer for sale, by their agents, Messrs. Mcbane & Co. the following articles, suitable for country retailers: 40 prime prime Molasses, 20 Hds. of all qualities Sugars, and 300 Sacks prime Liverpool Salt. *REERS & BUNNELL.*
Charter, June 4, 1833: 4063

To Country Merchants.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
System of Divinity.
In a series of Sermons, by Timothy Dwight, D. D. Second Edition.
S. CONVERSE, having contracted with the heirs of the late Dr. Dwight, for the future right to publish his system of Theology, proposes to publish a second edition of that valuable work, as soon as suitable preparations for so expensive a publication can be made. At this late hour, it is unnecessary to say, that for sound common sense, for force of intellect, for originality of thought, for clearness of method, for vigor and brilliancy of imagination, for correctness of taste, for a happy style and elegant language, and for impassioned eloquence, for candor and catholicity, for a single eye to the truth, for fervent piety and zeal for God, for love of the souls of men, for tenderness of feeling and manner, for a clear and natural explanation of the more difficult doctrines of the Bible, and for noble and exalted views of God, of his attributes of his providence, of his works, especially his great work, the work of Redemption of *Jesus Christ*, &c. &c. and of the glorious system of truths unfolded in the scriptures,—Dr. Dwight has been surpassed by few men of any age and of any country. In England, his works have passed through six or eight editions; have been stereotyped both in London and Glasgow, and now stand unrivalled in excellence, as a complete *System of Theology*. The first edition of the work was published in five octavo volumes on small pica type, unbound, and was put to subscribers at \$12, in boards. The second edition will be published in four volumes, on small pica type, solid, and put to subscribers at \$10 the set, bound. The work will be as well executed in all respects as that of the first edition, and the publisher flatters himself that he has so far reduced the expense of the work as to bring it within the ability of a large portion of readers to purchase, who have hitherto been deterred from buying from the high price of the books.
New-Haven, Dec. 24, 1833.
The inhabitants of Western Connecticut have an opportunity of supplying themselves at the very low price of \$10 the set, with a valuable work,—a work which has contributed more than any other to raise the literary and Christian character of our Republic. The money is to be paid on the delivery of the books in Dec. next. Persons who wish to subscribe for this work, can do so by calling on either of the following gentlemen, viz: the Rev. Messrs. Jonathan O. Freeman, Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Daniel Gould, James M'Fee, D. D. John Robinson, Samuel C. Caldwell, John M. Wilson, Samuel Williamson, and Chas. Eddy; or Messrs. Thomas L. Cowan, Abel Graham, Hiram Houston, Joseph Young, David Reinhart, and John Findly.
June 10th, 1833. 3062

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mocks Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale. *A. NESBITT, advr.*
May 28, 1833. 40459

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1833. William Falls vs. Charles D. Conner: Motion to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls. The plaintiff, by his counsel, Thomas W. Wilson, came into court, and moved for leave to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls, to be read in evidence in this cause; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks successively, that he may attend at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of Tennessee, on the first, second, and third days of July next, and cross examine the said Theophilus Falls, whose deposition will then and there be taken, and will be offered to be read as evidence in this cause, upon this notice.

Test. *R. SIMONTON, C. J.*
Price adv. \$1 75. 4063

Poetry.

ODE ON MAN.

By the late Rev. Edward Waterston, Vicar of New Bedford.

Fond atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms, lawless hurled,
Produce so regular a fair,
So harmonised a world?

Why do not Arib's driving sands,
The sport of every storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
That lesser fabric scan;
Tell me, from whence th' immortal dust,
The god, the reptile man?

What was thou, when the embryo earth
From chaos burst its way;
When stars exulting sang the morn,
And hail'd the new-born day?

Or tell me, when the vital spark,
The miniature of man,
Mured in the womb, and fill'd with life,
To stretch and swell began?

What angel trace the tender neves?
The twinkling fibres spin?
No clothes in flesh the hardening bone,
And weaves the silent skin?

Whence learnt the liver to digest
The silver floods of chyle?
And in the jaundiced gall confine
The mofon-colour'd bile?

Who taught the wand'ring tides of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Vind each limb in purple streams,
And faithfully return?

How knows the lungs to heave and pant,
And how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or blush
The sullied hall unbid?

How know the nerves their active power,
The hinged limbs to wield?
The tongue ten thousand tastes discern—
Ten thousand accents yield?

How delicate the winding ear,
To imagine every sound;
The eye to catch the pleasing view,
And tell the scenes around.

Why chanced the head and tender heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
Where fatal every touch—to dwell
Inmail'd in solid bone?

Who taught the babe new launch'd in life,
The milky draught arrest;
Or with the eager fingers press
The lactar-streaming breast?

Or who, with love too big for words,
The mother's bosom warm,
Along the rugged path of life
To bear it in her arms?

A God! a God! creation shouts,
A God! each insect cries;
He moulded in his palm the earth,
And hung it on the skies.

"Let us make man," O voice divine,
"And stamp a God on clay,
To govern nature's humbler births,
And bear an earthly sway."

He said; with strength and beauty clad,
Young manhood in every vein,
With thought enthroned upon his brow,
Walks forth majestic man.

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
All nature's works surveys,
Admires the earth, himself, the skies,
And tries his tongue in praise.

"Ye hills, ye vales, ye meads and woods,
Bright sun and glittering streams;
Fair creatures! tell me, if you know,
From whence and what I am?"

"What Parent Power, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?"
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
I adore the vast Unknown;

"By whom you cross the flowing field,
Or through the forest stray,
By whom I feel unknown delight,
And drink the golden day?"

"Gay are the sunny plains—how fair
Each torrent of the shade;
And something whispers me within,
"All these for thee were made."

"What Parent Power, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?"
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
I adore the vast Unknown;

"Who gives the wondrous tongue to sound?
The wondrous eye to see;
Who gives the amazing thought to soar,
The amazing soul to be?"

THE JUDGMENT.

That day of wrath, that dreadful day,
When heaven and earth shall pass away,
What power shall be the sinner's stay?
How shall he meet that dreadful day?

When shrivelling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll;
When louder yet, and yet more dread,
Swell the high trump that wakes the dead!

Oh! on that day, that wrathful day,
When man to judgment wakes from clay,
Be THOU the trembling sinner's stay,
Though heaven and earth shall pass away.

Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

NAMES.

The oldest and most natural names seem to be those that are derived from complexion or stature; as Brown, White, Long, Short, Fairhead, Go-lightly, Heavysides, and others—Many are taken from trades and employments; as Walker, Smith, Wright, Taylor, Cook, Gardiner; others are Patronymics, as Richardson, Robertson, Robison, Johnson, Harrison, Thomson, Wilson, Macdonald, Fitzroy, Omeara. A fourth class come from the place of birth, as Garrick, Wilson, Beaubroke, Eaton, Leeds, Teasdale, Thorpe, East, West, North, South. A fifth class are names of officers or dignities; as King, Lord, Noble, Knight, Steward, Clark, Major; and a sixth class are names of animals, vegetables or utensils; as Swan, Crow, Dove, Herring, Bacon, Bullock, Ash, Beech, Rose, Bloom, Patten, Buckle, Scales, Hall, Chambers, and Kitchen.

Mr. Brady, in his "Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons," thinks that surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and are posterior to armorial bearings; as also to Christian names. Yet some forms of personal appellation must have preceded even the introduction of Christianity; though such names were probably not hereditary. Mr. B. appears surprised to find so many colours as White, Green, Yellow and not one Red; but, probably, this name has been expanded into Reid and Read.

The following humorous passage is characteristic of Mr. B's manner: "We have a Mr. Light, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable Lambert; a Miss Ewe, who is the tenderest and most innocent lamb in the universe; a Mr. Plot, who never thought in his life; and a Madame L' Etrange, who is the commonest woman upon town; one of the fairest ladies in the world is Mrs. Blackmore; and one of the fattest men Mr. Lean. Mr. Wiseman is, without exception, the greatest fool in the neighborhood in which he resides; and Price is notoriously the name of a man of no price or value whatever."

"This populous city has been known to afford a very honest person, Hell, and Mr. Derth a very ingenious apothecary, and the polite world cannot so soon have forgotten Mr. Manly, who knotted all the fringes of his own ruffles, and his aunt's petticoats. Laws is, perhaps, almost the only man in the world who does not know that there are any laws in it. We never yet knew a Mr. Short who was much under six feet in height; and the friends of the two families swear that Mr. Goodchild broke the hearts of his father and mother, and drove another of his nearest relations to distraction, by his wicked and undutiful behaviour. Mr. Thoroughgood turned out a complete rogue and vagabond at fifteen years of age, and was transported at the expense of the government at five and twenty.—Mr. Gotobed is never so happy as when he can sit up all night smoking and drinking. Mr. Hogg is so particularly cleanly and neat in his person as to be the admiration of all his acquaintance. M. Armstrong has scarcely physical power in either of his arms to dance his own baby for five minutes; and Mr. Playfair is a notorious sharper."

"It is with sincere regret that we feel obliged to add to this list, that we know a Dean who is a common prostitute, a Bishop who is a little better than a knight of the post, and an Abbot that loves blasphemy even better than venison. Mrs. Small is reported to be the lusiest women in the three kingdoms. The only Mr. Halfpenny the world is at present acquainted with is not worth a farthing. Many years have not elapsed since Horace drew beer at an ale-house in Wapping, and Homer was particularly famous for curing sore legs. Mrs. Fury, is perhaps, the quietest woman in Europe; Mrs. Prate, as is well known, has been always deaf and dumb; Mr. Nightingale has a worse voice than a raven; Mr. Lightfoot has lost one of his legs, and got the gout in the other; and poor Mrs. Ogle was born blind."

IT'S ALL MOONSHINE.

When I was a boy, and lived with my grand mother at Willow-grove, I remember once walking out with her among the trees that sheltered our green from the summer sun, one moonlight evening. We had not got far, before the old lady perceived something on the ground that appeared like

a white hare, and as she stooped, intent on picking it up, I perceived it was but the light of the moon shining through an opening in the branches above us, and called out "La, granny, it's all moonshine!" "It is but moonshine, truly," said she, rubbing her fingers in evident disappointment; "but, Oliver, many people grieve at moonshine."

I laughed at my grandmother then, but I have since often witnessed the truth of her remark.

When I see a young man pursuing a gay butterfly of a girl, because she is beautiful, though she possesses none of the qualifications necessary to make a good wife, a good housekeeper, or a good mother; it brings to my mind the old story; depend upon it, he is grasping a phantom; it's all moonshine.

When I see pleasure hunters, and those who are seeking after happiness, plunge into dissipation, or seek gay and giddy company, or drink deep of the cup of sensual enjoyment, I feel for them; these are not the pearls of price, that bring with them peace and content; they are worthless; they are nothing but moonshine.

When I see a gambler for ever at the billiard table, with eager hopes of making money thereby, and carrying with him the means by which alone his family can be supported, to squander it there; I think with a sigh, how sadly that poor man mistakes the path of wisdom, and labors after that which is all moonshine.

He is grasping at moonshine, who strives to raise his consequence in the world by a suit of fine clothes, or an unpaid side-board; and so is he who is aiming to build a foundation upon which to elevate himself in the estimation of the world, of a few thousand of paltry dollars; for as Burns says,

The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gold for all that.

And none can ever become truly great but those whom nature has fitted to be so.

These are plain, palpable cases: I have sometimes thought men were grasping at moonshine, who attempted to live by literature, or make money by printing newspapers; or dreamed of collecting their debts, or of receiving legacies in these times; yet as these may be doubtful, I will not persist in them.—*Empiricus.*

"The fashions of the world passeth away."

Reader, thou wilt soon be classed with those who have gone before thee. A new generation will occupy the ground you now tread, and a friendly recollection, or a storied urn, be the only relic of thy busy life. Thy years at most are few! Thy hope is bounded by time's narrow limits, how visionary! Thy expectations, if circumscribed within life's little bound, how precarious. Thy—but, hold; 'man that is in humor abideth not.' Look around. Learn from what has been, what may be. The tender grass, now merging in luxury, doomed by the frost of the coming winter to fade and die, may open its ephemeral flower when thy head shall be beneath its sod—when the sun of thy mortal life shall be sunk beneath the horizon of time, and thy present possession know thee no more forever. Thou hast other interests than the fleeting cares of the present world. Here thou art a passenger, not a resident. Thou art identified only with the present moment, and a pilgrim and a sojourner, as all our fathers were. Let not the toys of this world beguile you of the more substantial joys which grow in rich luxuriance, bud and bloom in wisdom's path, and exhale their fragrance at every step. Thou art destined to a world whence the faculty of thy soul, unfettered from the trammels of mortality, and illuminated with the sun of Truth, will explore in rapturous amazement the glories of Goodness, the sublimity of Wisdom, and the fervor of Love.

Robbing church yards.—Stealing dead bodies from the grave, for the anatomists, has become very common in England. Certain men called resurrection men, snatchers, &c. are constantly employed in this business.—On examining the graves in a country village, in March last, it was ascertained that 19 bodies recently interred were missing. The inhabitants assembled in a rage—seized the grave digger, who was in league with the snatchers, threw him into a grave, and were about to bury him alive, when he was rescued by the police.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Merrimack Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—47f

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWARD CRESS.

May 14.

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

A T May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

June, 1823. 6ut61 A. NESBITT, adm'r.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst, a bright mulatto man, named Sam, between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middle heavy made, black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin, bold spoken, and not a very pleasant countenance; has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least for a free man, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been lately found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox, signed by several names, but all the same hand. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name. He also took with him his wife, named Grace, about 25 years of age, a stout hearty woman, perhaps taller than him, large boned, straight and trim made, pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of her right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair midling long, and combed up to the top of her head, and tied. They have both been raised near Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. If they leave that place, they will make either to the north or west. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$15, if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail, to Charlotte.

JAMES M. BLACK.

June 14, 1823.

4762

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

The thorough bred Horse

DION.

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and 3 one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823.

10t63

Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the jail of Guilford county, on the 2d of May last, a negro man slave, who says he belongs to the estate of William Thomas dec'd, late of Marlboro' District, South Carolina. Said negro calls himself Harry; is low and stout built, and appears to be 28 or 30 years of age. The executors or administrators of the said William Thomas, are desired to apply for and take the said negro away.

June 4, 1823.

SAMUEL GEREN, Jailor.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

BY GILES, C. S. C.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt70

Doctor J. J. J.

HAS arrived, and now offers his services to the citizens of the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in the several departments of his profession. He may be found at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern.

Salisbury, June 3, 1823.

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krides. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES, Ex'r.

Salisbury, June 24, 1823.

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Lintaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krides, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOS. HOLMES, Ex'r.

Salisbury, June 24, 1823.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44f

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823: Abraham R. Jones vs. Benet Austin. Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. GILES, C.P.

Price adv. \$1 25

3t66

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823: Alexander Nesbit & Co. vs. Benet Austin. Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JOHN GILES, C.P.

Price adv. \$1 25

3t66

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P. Mataw. Original attachment, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MCKE, J. C. C.

Price adv. \$2.

6t62

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823: Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan. Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WOLKE, C.P.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, C.P.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt71

Blank Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and also, Constables' Capias.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.